CHRONICLE SURVEY

Sources of Colleges' Income, by Type of Institution

Private institutions

	Share of total revenue, 1981-82			Change from 1980-81 to 1981-82			Projected change, 1981-82 to 1982-83
Ph.D.-granting universities	Average	High (a)	Low (b)	Average	High (c)	Low (d)	
Tuition	42.0%	57.1%	26.9%	+15.2%	+16.5%	+13.8%	+13%
Government							
State	0.6%	1.1%	0.2%	−43.5%	−12.7%	−74.4%	− 9%
Federal	10.2%	18.2%	3.5%	−18.2%	− 1.9%	−34.4%	− 1%
Private gifts	7.6%	10.4%	4.7%	− 3.2%	+15.4%	−21.8%	+18%
Endowment income	4.8%	6.9%	2.6%	+18.4%	+23.3%	+13.4%	—
Auxiliary							
Room and board	7.6%	11.3%	3.8%	+ 9.5%	+13.6%	+ 5.5%	+ 7%
Other	5.5%	8.8%	2.3%	+ 9.5%	+14.1%	+14.9%	− 6%
Intercollegiate athletics	3.3%	4.9%	1.7%	+ 5.0%	+19.8%	− 7.8%	—
Total revenue	—	—	—	+ 9.8%	+11.4%	+ 8.2%	+ 7%
Other institutions granting graduate degrees							
Tuition	58.6%	68.3%	49.0%	+13.6%	+17.3%	+10.0%	+11%
Government							
State	2.4%	4.3%	0.5%	+ 2.6%	+35.4%	−30.2%	− 3%
Federal	5.6%	10.2%	0.9%	+14.8%	+64.7%	−35.0%	+24%
Private gifts	7.1%	10.6%	3.6%	+12.3%	+35.5%	−10.9%	− 16%
Endowment income	5.3%	9.5%	1.1%	+15.9%	+32.6%	− 0.7%	—
Auxiliary							
Room and board	14.8%	18.5%	11.1%	+10.4%	+15.2%	+ 5.6%	+ 9%
Other	3.6%	5.3%	1.8%	+14.0%	+32.8%	− 4.7%	+21%
Intercollegiate athletics	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	+ 3.4%	+28.8%	−22.1%	—
Total revenue	—	—	—	+11.3%	+14.3%	+ 8.2%	+ 3%
Selective liberal-arts colleges							
Tuition	47.5%	54.2%	40.9%	+17.8%	+20.8%	+14.9%	+11%
Government							
State	1.1%	1.8%	0.3%	+ 1.7%	+25.6%	−24.8%	− 9%
Federal	2.9%	4.4%	1.4%	0.0%	+23.5%	−23.6%	−15%
Private gifts	9.3%	13.1%	5.8%	+16.7%	+38.2%	− 4.8%	− 1%
Endowment income	14.9%	21.4%	8.4%	− 6.0%	+ 7.0%	−19.2%	—
Auxiliary							
Room and board	14.6%	17.9%	11.2%	+14.9%	+19.5%	+10.3%	+11%
Other	5.3%	7.8%	2.7%	+18.6%	+37.0%	+ 0.1%	+ 4%
Total revenue	—	—	—	+16.4%	+20.9%	+11.9%	+ 3%
Less selective liberal-arts colleges							
Tuition	54.7%	64.7%	44.8%	+14.6%	+22.3%	+ 6.9%	+11%
Government							
State	1.7%	2.8%	0.6%	+ 1.6%	+36.9%	−33.6%	−22%
Federal	5.7%	8.9%	2.6%	− 5.3%	+10.5%	−21.1%	−23%
Private gifts	10.4%	14.4%	6.5%	+ 2.4%	+27.8%	−22.9%	− 4%
Endowment income	5.5%	9.2%	1.8%	+ 4.6%	+22.1%	−12.8%	—
Auxiliary							
Room and board	17.3%	22.3%	12.3%	+ 9.5%	+13.9%	+ 5.0%	+10%
Other	3.5%	5.0%	2.1%	+12.4%	+30.2%	− 5.6%	0.0%
Total revenue	—	—	—	+10.3%	+18.4%	+ 2.2%	+ 6%
2-year colleges							
Tuition	41.8%	50.4%	33.3%	+ 9.6%	+17.6%	+ 1.5%	+11%
Government							
State	1.8%	3.3%	0.3%	+14.5%	+31.7%	− 2.8%	+ 5%
Federal	6.0%	10.2%	1.8%	− 3.8%	+12.7%	−20.2%	− 7%
Private gifts	17.0%	24.7%	9.3%	+35.5%	+58.6%	+12.3%	−12%
Endowment income	5.7%	10.1%	1.3%	− 1.1%	+ 9.4%	−11.6%	—
Auxiliary							
Room and board	19.2%	22.1%	16.4%	+ 9.9%	+15.6%	+ 4.3%	+ 8%
Other	3.8%	5.8%	1.8%	+ 6.9%	+29.1%	−15.3%	+ 4%
Total revenue	—	—	—	+13.4%	+16.3%	+10.5%	+ 3%
All private institutions							
Tuition	51.2%	60.8%	41.7%	+13.7%	+19.7%	+ 7.7%	+11%
Government							
State	1.7%	3.0%	0.5%	+ 2.0%	+31.3%	−21.7%	−10%
Federal	5.7%	9.5%	2.0%	− 0.8%	+23.3%	−24.9%	− 7%
Private gifts	10.8%	15.4%	6.3%	+12.8%	+36.4%	−10.7%	− 7%
Endowment income	6.5%	10.7%	2.3%	+ 5.5%	+20.0%	− 9.1%	—
Auxiliary							
Room and board	16.3%	20.3%	12.3%	+10.4%	+15.1%	+ 5.6%	+ 9%
Other	3.9%	5.8%	2.1%	+12.1%	+30.3%	− 5.7%	+ 5%
Intercollegiate athletics	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	+ 1.1%	+ 7.3%	− 5.2%	—
Total revenue	—	—	—	+11.8%	+16.9%	+ 6.7%	+ 4%

Public institutions

	Share of total revenue, 1981-82			Change from 1980-81 to 1981-82			Projected change, 1981-82 to 1982-83
Ph.D.-granting universities	Average	High (a)	Low (b)	Average	High (c)	Low (d)	
Tuition	15.9%	22.9%	8.8%	+16.0%	+22.8%	+ 9.3%	+10%
Government							
State	44.8%	53.1%	36.5%	+ 6.9%	+13.6%	+ 0.3%	+ 5.%
Federal	10.0%	14.2%	5.8%	− 2.3%	+ 4.3%	− 8.8%	5%
Local	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	+ 0.2%	+35.6%	−35.2%	− 1%
Private gifts	2.9%	4.4%	1.5%	+16.8%	+34.2%	− 0.7%	+ 8%
Endowment income	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	+10.4%	+31.8%	− 0.7%	—
Sales and services	2.7%	4.6%	0.9%	+ 9.7%	+20.8%	− 1.4%	+ 2%
Other general sources	3.3%	4.8%	1.9%	+36.9%	+81.9%	− 8.1%	+ 6%
Auxiliary							
Room and board	8.9%	12.5%	5.4%	+10.2%	+15.4%	+ 4.9%	+ 4%
Other	6.6%	9.9%	3.3%	+ 8.1%	+17.3%	− 1.1%	+11%
Intercollegiate athletics	1.7%	2.8%	0.7%	+19.7%	+12.9%	+ 6.3%	—
Total revenue	—	—	—	+ 9.6%	+12.9%	+ 6.3%	+ 5%
Comprehensive institutions (e)							
Tuition	22.2%	31.6%	12.8%	+15.7%	+25.9%	+ 5.4%	+10%
Government							
State	56.3%	64.0%	48.5%	+ 9.9%	+18.2%	+ 1.5%	+ 7%
Federal	5.4%	8.3%	2.5%	+ 8.0%	+38.5%	−22.5%	+ 8%
Local	0.7%	1.5%	0.0%	− 5.9%	+26.5%	−40.4%	+ 5%
Private gifts	1.1%	1.9%	0.3%	+ 2.9%	+33.1%	−27.2%	+39%
Endowment income	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	− 2.7%	+15.1%	−20.4%	—
Sales and services	1.6%	2.9%	0.3%	+19.3%	+36.3%	+ 2.4%	− 7%
Auxiliary							
Room and board	9.9%	15.2%	4.7%	+10.8%	+18.0%	+ 3.6%	+14%
Other	6.6%	9.9%	3.2%	+10.9%	+27.3%	− 5.5%	+25%
Intercollegiate athletics	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	+ 6.5%	+27.0%	− 1.0%	—
Total revenue	—	—	—	+ 9.1%	+13.8%	+ 4.5%	+ 8%
2-year colleges							
Tuition	19.7%	25.6%	13.6%	+14.5%	+23.6%	+ 5.4%	+ 9%
Government							
State	46.9%	64.0%	30.0%	+ 6.8%	+13.3%	+ 0.4%	+ 2%
Federal	5.6%	8.5%	2.7%	− 7.7%	+16.7%	−32.1%	+ 2%
Local	19.5%	31.2%	7.8%	+14.9%	+30.8%	− 2.0%	+ 6%
Private gifts	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	+25.1%	+60.9%	−10.6%	+ 6%
Total revenue	—	—	—	+ 9.1%	+12.8%	+ 5.4%	+ 6%
All public institutions							
Tuition	20.0%	26.9%	13.0%	+14.9%	+24.1%	+ 5.7%	+ 9%
Government							
State	49.1%	63.0%	35.3%	+ 7.6%	+14.6%	+ 0.7%	+ 3%
Federal	5.9%	8.9%	2.9%	− 3.2%	+21.2%	−27.6%	+ 4%
Local	13.0%	21.0%	5.1%	+ 8.0%	+30.1%	−14.7%	+ 5%
Private gifts	0.9%	1.5%	0.3%	+18.7%	+51.4%	−14.0%	+15%
Endowment income	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	+ 0.2%	+ 6.6%	− 5.3%	—
Sales and services	0.6%	1.1%	0.2%	+ 5.8%	+11.1%	+ 0.5%	− 2%
Other general sources	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	+ 3.2%	+ 7.0%	− 0.7%	+ 1%
Auxiliary							
Room and board	3.3%	5.0%	1.7%	+ 3.6%	+ 5.9%	+ 1.3%	+ 4%
Other	2.3%	3.4%	1.1%	+ 3.5%	+ 5.5%	− 1.5%	+ 7%
Intercollegiate athletics	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	+ 3.4%	+ 7.0%	+ 0.3%	—
Total revenue	—	—	—	+ 9.1%	+13.1%	+ 5.2%	+ 6%

— Not applicable or data insufficient for reliable estimate.
(a) At about one-fifth of the institutions, the share of total revenue was higher than the "high" percentage (mean percentage plus one mean deviation).
(b) At about one-fifth of the institutions, the share of total revenue was lower than the "low" percentage (mean percentage minus one mean deviation).
(c) About one-fifth of the changes were higher than the "high" percentage (mean increase plus one mean deviation).
(d) About one-fifth of the changes were lower than the "low" percentage (mean change minus one mean deviation).
(e) Institutions with more than 1,500 students, a liberal-arts program, and at least one professional program.

Note: Survey data are based on responses from a stratified random sample of 150 private institutions and 150 public institutions. The approximate response rates were 90 per cent for 1981-82 data and 70 per cent for 1982-83 projections. Because the 1982-83 projections are based on a smaller number of responses, they should be regarded as less reliable than the data for 1981-82. Data for "all public institutions" and "all private institutions" are weighted according to the distribution of institutions by type. Technical inquiries about the survey design and sampling techniques should be addressed to John Minter Associates, P.O. Box 107, Boulder, Colo. 80306.

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

Tuition Revenue Increased 14 Pct. at Private Colleges in 1981-82, Survey Finds

Private colleges and universities increased their tuition revenue in the 1981-82 academic year by an average of nearly 14 per cent, according to the Chronicle Survey's latest study of higher-education finances.

Most of the increase in tuition revenue resulted from an increase in rates over those of 1980-81, but for some institutions an increased number of students added to the higher income from tuition.

Revenue from charges for board-and-room at the private institutions increased by an average of 10 per cent in 1981-82, while funds from private gifts increased about 13 per cent.

Tuition payments in 1981-82 accounted for 51 per cent of the private institutions' revenue and 20 per cent of the public institutions' revenue, according to the survey.

Total revenue for 1981-82 was up 9 per cent over the previous year's total at public institutions and up nearly 12 per cent at private institutions.

Public institutions, on the average, reported getting 3 per cent less federal money than they had the year before. Federal funds accounted for an average of 6 per cent of their revenue. State funds, which provided 49 per cent of the public institutions' total revenue, increased in 1981-82 by an average of more than 7 per cent.

Private colleges and universities, which got less than 6 per cent of their revenue from the federal government, reported an average decline of less than 1 per cent in those funds in 1981-82, while their state funds—less than 2 per cent of the total—increased by 2 per cent.

The survey of college and university finance was conducted for *The Chronicle* by John Minter Associates of Boulder, Colo., a research organization that specializes in higher-education studies. Data for the survey are based on responses from a sample of 300 institutions.

Projections by institutions in the national sample of revenue for the current fiscal year show that public institutions expected an average increase of 6 per cent over 1981-82 revenue. Private institutions expected an average increase of 4 per cent.

The private colleges and universities projected an average increase of 11 per cent in revenue from tuition and an increase of 9 per cent in revenue from board-and-room, but they expected revenue from private gifts to decline by 7 per cent.

The public institutions projected increases of 9 per cent in tuition revenue and 4 per cent in board-and-room revenue. They projected an increase of 15 per cent in revenue from private gifts. Such gifts accounted for 1 per cent of the public institutions' total revenue, compared with 11 per cent of the private institutions' total.

Drinking Policies Continued from Page 1

of actions that can lead to property damage and injuries.

During the past decade, state drinking ages—and hence college policies—have changed dramatically.

In the early 1970's, "old enough to fight, old enough to vote" was the rallying cry as 18-year-olds sought to lower the legal voting age. The Constitution was amended in 1971. Then "Old enough to vote, old enough to drink" became the rallying cry, and young people flexed their newly won political muscle to persuade state legislatures to lower the minimum legal drinking age as well.

Twenty-nine states responded—most of them by lowering the age to 18. The result, according to dozens of studies, was a steep increase—some say as high as 25 per cent—in the proportion of traffic accidents involving young drivers.

Largely as a result of that increase, coupled with a desire to reduce the availability of alcohol to high-school students, state legislatures began to reverse themselves. New studies showed that raising the drinking age reduced traffic accidents and fatalities, as much as 31 per cent.

Efforts to raise the age have been given new impetus in the last two years by the emergence and growing influence of grassroots groups like Mothers Against Drunk Driving. Now, the push is on not just to raise the age, but to raise it to 21 in all states.

'Grandfathering'

Both Maryland and New Jersey are raising their minimum age to 21 in stages, a process known as "grandfathering." In Maryland, for example, anyone who was 18 as of June 30, 1982, may still drink; anyone younger will not be able to drink legally until he or she turns 21.

"If all of a sudden everyone were under age, it would have made things a lot easier," says Drury G. Bagwell, assistant vice-chancellor for student affairs at the University of Maryland. He says the university is now working on changes in its policies for next year—the year that "has the worst potential" for logistical problems, because about half of the student body will be able to drink legally and half will not.

Many colleges already have had to deal with the type of problem Mr. Drury and his colleagues at Maryland will face.

In 1979, when the drinking age went from 18 to 20 in Massachusetts, Harvard College made the decision to stop serving alcohol at all public functions. "Our rationale was, we did not want to risk having minors served and didn't want to divide the college by carding, so the simplest solution seemed to be not to have it at all," says Archie C. Epps, dean of students.

After Rhode Island raised its drinking age from 18 to 20 in 1981, Brown University officials took the opposite tack: Underage students may attend parties where alcohol is being served, but party sponsors are responsible for checking I.D.'s.

Brown, which has been a leader in developing alcohol-education and alcohol-abuse-prevention programs, is also managing to adapt many of those programs to solve problems created by the higher drinking age. It is a matter of longstanding policy at Brown that whenever alcoholic beverages are served at a party, nonalcoholic beverages must be served as well. "That's the letter of the law," says John M. Robinson, dean of students.

But students are encouraged to go one step further and serve non-alcoholic beverages in a way that "those who don't want to drink alcohol are not inhibited," or made to feel as if they stand out, he says.

"For example, suppose most students are drinking champagne out of goblets. In that case, you don't make available a few cans of Coke. Instead, you might serve sparkling apple juice in the same glasses."

That approach evolved as part of an effort to create a less pressured atmosphere when all students were of legal age, Mr. Robinson says, but it serves equally well to make underage partygoers feel comfortable.

One concern expressed repeatedly by college administrators is that the change in the drinking age puts them in the role of policemen—at least in the minds of many students—and results in an undesirable adversarial relationship. "It's a bad side effect, and something we fear," says Mr. Robinson of Brown. "Students here feel they can talk with administrators and faculty. We don't want a situation where students feel they have to hide from us—not invite us to parties or have a spy at the door so they can hide the keg as soon as they see us coming."

In the four states that raised their minimum drinking ages in 1982, colleges have taken a variety of steps to insure that their students comply with the new laws. For example:

▶ At Goucher College in Maryland, students planning to serve alcohol at parties must get permission from the office of the dean of students. That office hires two students, not connected with the party, to check identification cards at the door. All student I.D.'s at Goucher include the student's date of birth, and all are color-coded to indicate whether the student is of legal drinking age. The college also requires party hostesses to hire professional bartenders who have been screened by the dean's office. Students also must buy all wine and beer to be served at the party from the college's food service, which regulates the amount that can be purchased.

▶ At the University of Maryland, outdoor mixers have been abolished. Students who want to use public spaces such as dormitory lounges for parties must get approval from the campus-activities office, which makes sure that access to the event can be controlled and that adequate provisions have been made to check I.D.'s at the door.

▶ In dormitories at the University of Connecticut, alcoholic beverages can only be served in ground-floor lounges, where access can be monitored. No more than 10 students are allowed in a double room at a time, to prevent them from moving parties from lounges into their rooms.

▶ At Skidmore College in New York, where the drinking age was changed for the first time since the repeal of Prohibition, alcohol is permitted at college events only on a cash-per-drink basis. Students' identification cards are punched with holes if they are under age. Students must get permission to have a keg of beer at parties held in dormitories.

In most cases, campus officials say that they will monitor only public gatherings and will place heavy emphasis upon the responsibility of individual students for what goes on in their rooms.

Teaching Drinking?

College officials agree—and studies back them up—that most students have drunk alcohol before they come to college and that they will continue to drink while in college, whether they have reached the legal age or not.

But the new state laws can hamper colleges in several ways. "We lose our capacity to insist that [certain] things be done," says William David Burns, director of health services at Rutgers University.

With the drinking age at 21, even alcohol-education programs are suspect as being tantamount to condoning illegal behavior, he says. "People have a kneejerk reaction: 'Why don't they teach them how to write rather than teaching them how to drink?' "

At the University of Massachusetts at Amherst in 1979, when the state's drinking age jumped from 18 to 20, "parties switched from controlled, on-campus sites to other, uncontrolled sites," says Carlene V. Riccelli, coordinator of alcohol education. Students began gathering off the campus or at smaller parties in dormitory rooms, she says, and "drinking became more of the focus."

Officials at the University of Florida report a similar experience when the drinking age in the state was raised to 19 in 1980. "Drinking moved from one setting to another—there was more drinking in fraternities, for example," says Gerardo M. Gonzalez, director of the university's alcohol information center.

Some college officials say they are frustrated. "How can you deal with inappropriate use if you can't deal with use?" says Gail G. Milgram, an associate professor in Rutgers University's Center of Alcohol Studies. "The drinking will simply move elsewhere, but the law is minimizing our ability to minimize risks."

In recent years, there has been a growing concern on college campuses about the incidence of alcohol-related problems such as vandalism and violent behavior. Although the effects of a higher drinking age on such problems have not been studied extensively, most college officials interviewed by *The Chronicle* reported no significant reduction in those problems, and a few noted increases in the incidence of vandalism.

Some officials say they are particularly concerned about drunk driving by students who travel to neighboring states with lower drinking ages.

"We're five miles from D.C. [the District of Columbia, where the drinking age is 18 for beer and wine]," says Mr. Bagwell of the University of Maryland. "The new law will create a lot of drinking-and-driving problems for us."

Minimum Legal Drinking Ages

MIKE BARKIN

Georgia students hold rally and petition legislators not to raise the drinking age.

Age 18
Hawaii (1972)
Louisiana (1948)
Vermont (1971)
• West Virginia (1980)
• Wisconsin (1972)

Age 19
Alabama (1970)
Alaska (1979)
Arizona (1972)
• Connecticut (1982)
• Florida (1980)
• Georgia (1980)
• Idaho (1972)
• Iowa (1978)
Minnesota (1976)
Montana (1979)
New York (1982)
• Tennessee (1979)
• Texas (1981)
• Wyoming (1973)

Age 20
• Delaware (1972)
Maine (1977)
Massachusetts (1979)
• Nebraska (1980)
New Hampshire (1979)
Rhode Island (1981)

Age 21
Arkansas (1925)
California (1933)
▲ Colorado (1945)
District of Columbia (1934)
▲ Illinois (1980)
Indiana (1934)
▲ Kansas (1949)
Kentucky (1938)
Maryland (1982)
Michigan (1978)
▲ Mississippi (1966)
Missouri (1945)
Nevada (1933)
New Jersey (1982)
New Mexico (1934)
▲ North Carolina (1935)
North Dakota (1936)
▲ Ohio (1935)
• ▲ Oklahoma (1976)
Oregon (1933)
Pennsylvania (1935)
▲ South Carolina (1935)
▲ South Dakota (1972)
Utah (1935)
• ▲ Virginia (1981)
Washington (1934)

▲ Lower age for some kinds of wine and beer

• States with bills introduced to raise age

Note: Dates in parenthesis indicate when age was enacted.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL AND NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Some Colleges Hike Fees at Midyear Continued from Page 1

raised its tuition rates 5 per cent for the spring semester after its budget suffered a double reduction—a cut of $1.5-million in state funds and a loss of $429,000 in tuition revenue because of a 4-per-cent drop in enrollment last fall. The midyear tuition increase—unprecedented, university officials said—is expected to raise about $400,000 toward balancing the university budget.

▶ In Illinois, Gov. James R. Thompson took away in December $7.1-million of the appropriations approved last summer for the University of Illinois for this fiscal year.

The university's trustees voted a midyear increase in tuition amounting to $100 per semester at the Urbana-Champaign campus and $50 per quarter at the Chicago campuses. The increase is expected to raise about $4-million this year.

To save another $2-million, the Illinois board delayed until April a 3-per-cent salary increase for faculty and staff members—a raise that already had been delayed from last fall until January.

▶ In Louisiana, Southern University raised its tuition rates in January, but not because of any unexpected reduction in state funds. Tuition was the only source available, officials said, for money for salary increases, fixing leaky roofs, and other expenses that state funds did not cover.

The increase in tuition for this year's second semester at Southern was $50 for students on the New Orleans and Baton Rouge campuses and $30 for those at Shreveport.

In an attempt to offer students at least a brief period of stability in an era of rate increases, Springfield College in Massachusetts has announced a "freeze" on both tuition (now $4,500 a year) and board and room (now $2,380) through the 1983-84 academic year.

Springfield officials said that they hope to increase the college's tuition revenue next year by adding 90 more students to the current enrollment of 2,200.

Judge Bars Illinois Budget Cutback

CHICAGO

An Illinois judge has issued a preliminary injunction barring Gov. James Thompson from cutting the current state budget to avoid a projected shortfall in revenue.

The cuts, which included a $20-million reduction in spending for higher education, were to have taken effect February 1.

In issuing the order, the judge ruled that state legislators had violated the Illinois constitution when they authorized the governor to make the cuts.

The constitution gives sole authority on budgetary matters to the legislature.

The order came in a lawsuit filed on behalf of recipients of state medical assistance. The state affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.) had filed a similar lawsuit on behalf of teachers.

Note Pad

Soon after George A. Keyworth, II, President Reagan's science adviser, delivered the Administration's fiscal 1984 budget request to Congress, he came down with the flu.

But that did not prevent him from keeping his promise to discuss the Administration's science budget last week at a hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee.

Pleased that the ailing Mr. Keyworth had shown up, Rep. Don Fuqua, Democrat of Florida and chairman of the committee, asked Congressmen to limit their questions to allow Mr. Keyworth the chance to leave early.

However, Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., Democrat of California, was unsympathetic. He was unhappy with the Administration's proposed cuts in agricultural research and some energy programs for fiscal 1984, and commented, "When I get through with my questions, Mr. Keyworth will feel even more ill."

▪

The plan proposed by a bipartisan commission last month to reform the Social Security system is getting intense scrutiny on Capitol Hill these days.

And it is apparently getting just as intense study in the Social Security Administration. A caller last week asked the agency for a breakdown on how much the Reagan Administration estimated would be spent in fiscal 1984 for Social Security benefits paid to college students who are the dependents of retired or deceased Social Security recipients.

"Um, we will have that figure—probably in a couple weeks," an official said. "We can't get it sooner because all our actuaries are busy calculating the effects of the Social Security proposals."

▪

Several hotels constructed near Capitol Hill in recent years have become favorite meeting places for education and other groups that like the proximity to the action in Congress.

But the site of its annual meeting in the Hyatt Regency Hotel near the Capitol was a mixed blessing last week for the Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities.

Participants who were trying to attend an afternoon session found the hotel surrounded by police lines that held back thousands of soggy but enthusiastic football fans.

An officer explained to one convention-goer that a reception for the Washington Redskins was under way inside. The crowd, he said, had followed the Super Bowl champions to the hotel at the end of the rain-soaked victory parade on Constitution Avenue.

Another officer escorted the determined conventioneer through the crowd, past the police motorcycles and dignitaries' limousines, and into the hotel. There he found ice sculptures of the Redskins' Indian by the escalators, and flashbulbs popping all around. Somehow, the association's afternoon session, a discussion of "Current Legal Issues in Church-Related Higher Education," seemed tame by comparison.

Washington

Reagan Seeks Major Student-Aid Changes, More Funds for Science in 1984 Budget

By CHERYL M. FIELDS
WASHINGTON

President Reagan's fiscal 1984 budget calls for a major restructuring of federal aid to students and substantial increases in support for science education and selected areas of scientific research, including the physical sciences and engineering.

It proposes a savings plan to encourage parents to put money aside for their children's college education.

It recommends significant changes in the way the government reimburses teaching hospitals for their care of elderly patients and would limit the amount of tax-free health insurance employers can provide for their employees.

And it would cut federal support in half for one of the most popular programs designed to encourage educational innovation, the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education.

Aside from those initiatives, however, the President's requests for education, health, and other programs affecting colleges and universities strongly echo his previous two budgets.

Mr. Reagan selects many of the same programs for cuts or elimination that he has singled out in the past. In some cases, however, he is seeking smaller reductions than he has previously—probably in recognition of the fact that Congress has consistently refused to reduce education and social programs as much as he has urged.

The President again recommends cuts in financing for health-professions education, the arts and humanities endowments, and several small, special-purpose college-aid programs. But, for example, instead of the 50-per-cent and 30-per-cent reductions he called for in his previous two budgets for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, this year he is requesting a 13.2-per-cent reduction for the arts agency and a 17-per-cent cut for humanities.

As soon as the President's $848.5-billion federal budget reached Capitol Hill, many Democrats and Republicans said Mr. Reagan's requests again will undergo substantial revision. But, said Sen. Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida and the ranking Democrat on the Senate Budget Committee, "This budget will not be dismissed out of hand like the last budget was."

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A table giving budget figures for higher-education programs appears on Page 14.

He and other lawmakers praised the President for basing this year's budget on more realistic economic projections than he had used in the past.

On the other hand, many legislators also said they believe domestic programs have been cut about as much as they can be realistically. Rep. Silvio Conte, Republican of Massachusetts and ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee, told Administration officials at a hearing last week that domestic programs already "have taken their lumps."

The President's defense budget—which calls for a $30.5-billion increase in spending in fiscal 1984—is the prime candidate for substantial reductions, according to many lawmakers. That increase would be about 10.3 per cent even after the 5-per-cent rate of inflation that Mr. Reagan projects in fiscal 1984 was taken into account. Fiscal 1984 begins October 1.

Said Representative Conte at the appropriations hearing, "There will be a hell of a shift from defense to social programs, no doubt about it."

In contrast to the defense budget, the President's overall request for education, training, employment, and social services programs would drop about 5 per cent in fiscal 1984, from $26.7-billion in the current fiscal year to $25.3-billion.

The budget for the Education Department would drop 8 per cent, from nearly $15.1-billion this year to about $13.2-billion in 1984. In addition, the President wants Congress to rescind $1.2-billion of the $15.1-billion it has appropriated for the current year for the agency. Last year, however, Congress rejected the Administration's request to cut $3-billion from the Education Department's budget and also rejected all of its numerous requests to rescind funds for education programs.

Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell defended the $13.2-billion request, pointing out that it was more than the $9-billion the Administration said last year it would probably request in fiscal 1984. That is "quite a significant difference," he said, and was necessary "largely because of the depth of the recession."

"Knowing that local and state education agencies and college students are being hit hard, we felt we needed a stronger budget," he said.

Reform Proposal Aims at Promoting Student 'Self-Help'

By JANET HOOK
WASHINGTON

College students would be required to pay at least 40 per cent of their education costs before they qualified for a federal grant, under proposals designed to reform student aid in President Reagan's budget for the coming fiscal year.

Students attending expensive colleges would have to come up with even more than 40 per cent.

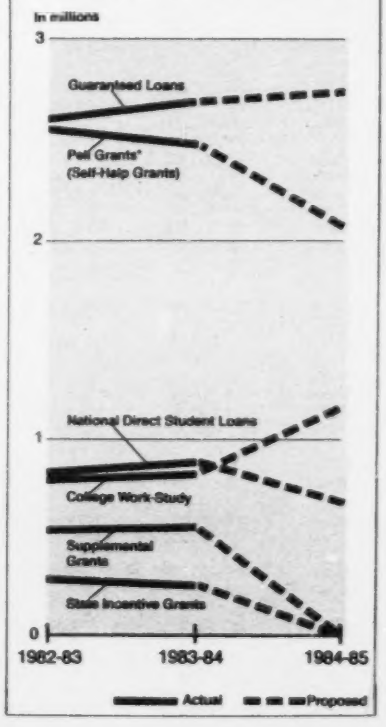
The reform plan is designed to promote what the Administration calls "self-help" by students: working and taking out loans to help pay for their own higher education.

The money students receive from federal loan and work-study programs could be used to meet the minimum "self-help" requirement under the plan, which the Administration proposed to insure that parents and students assume the primary responsibility for paying for college.

"Students and their parents ought to do

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Student-Aid Awards



Science Funds Up, Reflecting Worry over Future Talent

By KIM McDONALD
WASHINGTON

When President Reagan met with his advisers last fall to discuss ways to improve the nation's industrial capability, the discussions "always came down to one lowest common denominator," says George A. Keyworth, II, Mr. Reagan's science adviser. "That was, 'We have to worry about tomorrow's scientific talent.' "

That view has led to the handsome increases the President has proposed for many fields of basic scientific research.

The President's budget seeks to increase support for basic research from $6-billion this year to $6.6-billion in fiscal 1984, an increase of 10 per cent, or 5 per cent after the expected rate of inflation is taken into account.

In fiscal 1983, which began last October 1, spending for basic research is expected to increase by nearly 10 per cent over 1982, or about 4.7 per cent after inflation. But

Continued on Page 16, Column 4

White House Hopes Savings Plan Will Curtail Student-Aid Spending

WASHINGTON

President Reagan's proposal to provide tax breaks for parents who save for their children's college education would cost the federal treasury as much as $1-billion by the end of the decade, but Administration officials hope the plan will eventually curtail federal spending for student financial aid.

"The longer people are encouraged to save, the more they will have to spend on their children's education, and the less federal subsidy they will need," says Gary L. Jones, Under Secretary of Education.

The savings incentives are a key element in the Administration's effort to encourage families to take a "more active part in financing college costs," says Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell.

$1,000 a Year

Under the Administration's proposal, parents would be allowed to deposit up to $1,000 a year for each child in special savings or investment accounts. Deposits would not be tax-deductible, as they are under Individual Retirement Accounts, but interest and dividends earned in the accounts would be tax exempt.

If parents deposited $1,000 a year in an account earning 7.5-per-cent interest, Education Department officials said, they would double their investment in 10 years. Neither the $10,000 in savings nor the $10,000 in interest would be taxed when it was withdrawn if the money were used for "legitimate" college expenses.

According to Administration estimates, the cost to the federal treasury would be negligible in fiscal 1984 and $100-million in 1985, rising to $1-billion in lost revenue by 1989.

Although legislation setting out the complete savings proposal has not yet been drafted, budget documents released last week provided some details about how the accounts would work.

Parents earning more than $60,000 a year would not be able to establish the education accounts, and the full benefits of the savings-incentive program would be available only to parents earning less than $40,000 a year.

Lower Ceiling for Some

Taxpayers who earn between $40,000 and $60,000 a year would be able to establish the special accounts, but would not be able to deposit the full $1,000 a year. The ceiling on their annual deposits would be tied to their income.

Deposits could be made only while children are under the age of 18, and the money would have to be used before they turned 26. If the money was not used for college expenses when it was withdrawn, the interest would be taxed and a penalty would be charged.

According to budget documents, the money would have to be used to pay for tuition, room, or board for a full-time undergraduate student. Withdrawals would have to be reported to the Internal Revenue Service by the bank and the taxpayer, and colleges would have to verify the use of the funds.

—JANET HOOK

Reagan's Aid-Reform Plan Aims at Promoting Student 'Self-Help'

Continued from Page 13

as much as they can before we offer federal assistance," said Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell.

The Administration's proposals would, in effect, require needy students to draw first on federal work-study and loan programs, and allow them to receive grants only if other sources of aid were insufficient.

That would reverse the priorities of the existing student-aid system, in which the Pell Grant is regarded as the basic source of aid, to which loans and work-study are added if more help is needed.

Other provisions of the proposed overhaul of federal student-aid policy would:

▶ Reduce the number of grant programs from three to one.

▶ Increase grants to the poorest students—particularly those attending more expensive colleges.

▶ Reduce or deny grants to most middle-income students.

Last year, the Administration stirred heated controversy when it asked Congress—in vain—to make deep cuts in the student-aid budget. In contrast, the fiscal 1984 budget proposed by President Reagan last week recommends no major reductions in total student-aid spending—although it asks Congress to make a significant shift in the allocation of those funds.

"This year we're not challenging them on the budget, we're challenging them on policy," said Gary L. Jones, Under Secretary of Education. "The public debate now will be focusing on the pros and cons of policy as opposed to draconian cuts."

However, Congress may be reluctant to make major structural changes in student-aid law this year, on the heels of the many reforms and budget cuts approved in recent years.

"We've seen significant cuts in financial aid and changes in the way aid is distributed in the past three years," said Sen. Robert T. Stafford, Republican of Vermont and chairman of the Senate education subcommittee. "It is time to put a stop to these perpetual disruptions and finally give parents and students some sense of stability as they plan their education financing."

The Administration's reform plan also faces opposition from Rep. Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois and chairman of the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, and his aides predict that the proposals will "go nowhere" in Congress this year.

Even if Congress did approve the Administration's proposals, most would not affect students' grants and loans until the 1984-85 academic year.

$5.6-Billion for Student Aid

The President requested a student-aid budget of $5.6-billion for fiscal 1984, compared to the $5.8-billion expected to be spent this year. But the Administration's spending plan includes no money for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and State Student Incentive Grants. The one remaining grant program—Pell Grants—would be renamed "self-help" grants.

Under the new program, students would be eligible for a grant only if they paid for at least 40 per cent of their education costs—or a minimum of $800—through job earnings and loans.

The proportion of education costs that would have to be met by the student would increase at higher cost institutions. So, for example, students attending a college costing $7,200 would be required to borrow or earn $4,200, or 58 per cent of their expenses.

Although many colleges already require students to make a minimum contribution, Administration officials say their proposal is designed to insure that all students are required to do so.

The Administration estimates that 82 per cent of the new grants would be awarded to students whose families earn less than $12,000 a year. This year, about 74 per cent of the money spent on Pell Grants went to such students.

The maximum "self-help" grant available would be $3,000—up from the $1,800 limit on Pell Grants. However, students now may also receive up to $2,000 in supplemental grants, which would not be available under the Reagan plan.

The maximum $3,000 grant would be available only to the neediest students attending colleges costing about $7,000 or more.

Department officials said the overall effect of the new program would be to give the poorest students larger grants than they would receive under the Pell Grant program and to provide proportionately more money to students at expensive private colleges.

However, to meet the "self-help" requirement, even poor students at expensive colleges would have to contribute more than 40 per cent of their costs before they qualified for the larger grant.

To help students meet "self-help" requirements, the Administration has proposed increasing campus job opportunities by boosting work-study funds from $540-million to $850-million.

The Administration also would require families to contribute more toward their children's education. Students' families would be required to contribute 18 per cent or more of their discretionary income toward college costs before their children can qualify for a grant. Under the Pell Grant program, families are expected to contribute at least 11 per cent of their discretionary income.

Underlying the Administration's policy is the belief that increases in federal financial aid in recent years have eroded the sense of responsibility students and their families feel for financing a college education.

"Federal support has become so prominent that well-informed financial-aid officers are encouraging students and parents to look first to federal resources before they look to other resources," said Mr. Jones.

According to Education Department analysts, the proportion of college costs paid by families declined from 40.2 per cent in 1978 to 31.2 per cent in 1980. However, a recent study financed by the National Institute of Education questioned that conclusion.

Larry L. Leslie, director of the Center for the Study of Higher Education at the University of Arizona, concluded that the share of college costs paid by families increased from 42 per cent in 1973 to 47.6 per cent in 1980. But Mr. Leslie also found that students' contribution to college costs had declined from 28 to 18 per cent.

Other Aid Proposals

In other areas of the student-aid budget, the President proposed:

▶ Providing no new money for National Direct Student Loans, although colleges would still be able to make loans to their students with money collected from previous borrowers. The Department of Education estimates colleges would make $550-million in direct loans in the 1984-85 academic year, down from the $684-million expected to be available next year.

▶ Requiring all students to demonstrate financial need before they qualify for a Guaranteed Student Loan. Now, only students from families earning more than $30,000 a year have to show need.

▶ Requiring graduate and professional students to pay a 10-per-cent fee on guaranteed loans—double the fee now charged all borrowers.

The Administration has dropped some of the most controversial proposals it advanced last year to curtail the growing cost of student loans—including a proposal to sharply reduce federal subsidies for graduate students.

Pressure to cut back on student loans has abated, because declining interest rates have substantially reduced the cost of the program over the past year. The Education Department expects the loans to cost only $2.2-billion in fiscal 1983—down from their $3.07-billion price tag in fiscal 1982. Based on the department's revised cost estimate, the President has asked Congress to rescind $900-million of the $3.1-billion it has appropriated for the loans this year.

'Much More Interesting'

Student-aid analysts said it was difficult to project the overall effects of the Administration's wide-ranging student-aid proposals.

"We'll have to see what the details are," said Lawrence E. Gladieux, executive director of the College Board's Washington office. "But it's much more interesting and worthy of consideration than what the Administration has proposed in the last two years."

However the details are worked out, analysts agree, the Administration's proposals raise fundamental questions about which forms of federal aid should be given priority, whether students can and should work and borrow more, and whether existing programs should be recast to provide proportionately more money to students attending more expensive colleges.

The National Association of Independent College and Universities, which met here last week, has been considering ways of restructuring federal aid programs to provide additional relief for students attending private institutions, and has long advocated raising the limit on Pell Grants.

But Peter J. Gossens, director of governmental relations for the independent-college group, said that although the Administration's proposal to provide larger "self-help" grants would help students at private colleges, that increase would not make up for the loss of other forms of assistance, such as supplemental grants.

Dallas Martin, executive director of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, contended that, although the Administration's proposals to reduce the number of grant programs would simplify student-aid calculations, it might make it more difficult for campus officials to meet the needs of students in unusual circumstances.

For example, Mr. Martin said, many campus officials now use supplemental grants to help students whose financial need is not accurately measured by the rigid formula used to award Pell Grants.

How 'Self-Help' Plan Would Affect Pell Grants

At High-Cost Colleges ($7,500 per Year)			At Medium-Cost Colleges ($4,400 per Year)			At Low-Cost Colleges ($2,500 per Year)		
Family income	Current maximum	Reagan proposal	Family income	Current maximum	Reagan proposal	Family income	Current maximum	Reagan proposal
$10,000	$1,800	$3,000	$10,000	$1,800	$2,300	$10,000	$1,250	$1,500
12,000	1,600	2,675	12,000	1,600	1,975	12,000	1,250	1,175
15,000	1,340	2,250	15,000	1,340	1,550	15,000	1,250	750
20,000	820	1,440	20,000	820	740	20,000	820	0
25,000	200	550	25,000	200	0	25,000	200	0

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FACT-FILE

Funds for Higher Education Programs in President Reagan's Budget for 1984

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1982 Actual	Fiscal 1983 Estimated	Fiscal 1983 Supplemental (+) & rescissions (−)	Fiscal 1984 Requested
Student assistance:				
Pell Grants	$2,419,040,000	$2,419,040,000	0	$2,713,800,000
Supplemental grants	355,400,000	355,400,000	0	0
College Work-Study	528,000,000	540,000,000	0	850,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	73,680,000	60,000,000	0	0
National Direct Student Loans	178,560,000	178,560,000	0	0
Guaranteed Student Loans	3,073,846,000	3,100,500,000	−900,000,000	2,047,100,000
National student-aid commission	960,000	840,000	0	0
Graduate support:				
Graduate and professional opportunities	8,640,000	10,000,000	−10,000,000	0
Public-service fellowships	1,920,000	1,920,000	−1,920,000	0
Institutional assistance:				
International education	24,000,000	26,000,000	0	0
Cooperative education	14,400,000	14,400,000	−14,400,000	0
Veterans Cost of Instruction	4,800,000	3,000,000	−3,000,000	0
Construction-loan subsidies	25,500,000	25,000,000	0	24,500,000
College-housing loans	232,000	40,000	0	40,000
Aid to land-grant colleges	2,800,000	2,800,000	0	0
Law School Clinical Experience	960,000	605,000	−605,000	0
Aid to disadvantaged:				
Developing institutions	142,483,000	129,600,000	+4,816,000	134,416,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	4,800,000	4,800,000	0	4,800,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	150,240,000	154,740,000	−29,556,000	35,000,000
Office for Civil Rights	45,038,000	44,868,000	0	42,058,000

	Fiscal 1982 Actual	Fiscal 1983 Estimated	Fiscal 1983 Supplemental (+) & rescissions (−)	Fiscal 1984 Requested
Aid to disadvantaged—continued:				
Migrant-student college aid	$ 1,160,000	$ 1,200,000	−$ 1,200,000	$ 0
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	960,000	1,000,000	−1,000,000	0
Library resources:				
College libraries	1,920,000	1,920,000	0	0
Research libraries	5,760,000	6,000,000	0	0
Training and demonstration	880,000	880,000	0	0
Science and math education	0	0	0	50,000,000
Vocational education	655,786,000	728,661,000	0	†
Adult education	86,400,000	95,000,000	0	†
Women's education equity	5,760,000	5,760,000	−5,738,000	0
Bilingual training grants	28,836,000	31,288,000	−5,788,000	22,400,000
Education research and statistics:				
National Institute of Education	53,390,000	55,614,000	−6,225,000	48,231,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,520,000	11,710,000	−5,710,000	6,000,000
National Center for Education Statistics	8,589,000	8,589,000	0	8,747,000
Education for the handicapped:				
Innovation and development	10,800,000	12,000,000	0	10,800,000
Personnel development	49,300,000	49,300,000	0	33,600,000
Vocational and postsecondary programs	2,832,000	2,832,000	0	2,832,000
Rehabilitation training	19,200,000	19,200,000	0	19,200,000
National Institute of Handicapped Research	28,560,000	30,060,000	0	30,060,000

† The Administration proposes merging support for adult and vocational education under a state block grant, and requests $500-million for the consolidated program.

In Other Federal Agencies

	Fiscal 1982 Actual	Fiscal 1983 Estimated	Fiscal 1984 Requested
Scientific research			
National Institutes of Health:			
Cancer Institute	$ 986,617,000	$ 983,576,000	$ 989,263,000
Heart, Lung, & Blood Institute	559,637,000	622,745,000	628,028,000
Institute of Dental Research	71,983,000	78,860,000	80,583,000
Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, & Digestive Diseases	368,191,000	412,182,000	419,598,000
Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke	265,901,000	295,719,000	301,022,000
Institute of Allergy & Infectious Diseases	235,895,000	273,581,000	281,405,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	339,862,000	369,561,000	374,832,000
Institute of Child Health & Human Development	226,309,000	253,655,000	257,348,000
Institute on Aging	81,903,000	93,996,000	95,670,000
Eye Institute	127,374,000	141,561,000	143,276,000
Institute of Environmental Health	106,270,000	164,367,000	166,721,000
Research Resources	184,177,000	213,804,000	228,542,000
International Center	9,205,000	10,147,000	11,588,000
Library of Medicine	45,035,000	46,043,000	49,616,000
Total N.I.H.	3,641,875,000	4,001,980,000	4,077,000,000
National Science Foundation:			
Research:			
Mathematical & physical sciences	272,843,000	299,716,000	364,300,000
Astronomical, earth & ocean sciences	259,853,000	276,109,000	334,900,000
Antarctic program	68,505,000	83,200,000	102,100,000
Biological & social sciences	176,597,000	190,243,000	223,600,000
Engineering	93,286,000	100,800,000	123,000,000
Technological & international affairs	40,324,000	44,166,000	36,800,000
Program management	63,182,000	65,312,000	66,000,000
Total research	971,595,000	1,061,700,000	1,250,700,000
Science and engineering education	20,900,000	30,000,000	39,000,000
Total N.S.F.	995,575,000	1,093,900,000	1,292,300,000
Agriculture Department:			
Cooperative research:			
Hatch Act support	139,592,000	149,295,000	149,295,000
Forestry research	12,031,000	12,452,000	12,452,000
Payments to black colleges	20,825,000	22,394,000	22,394,000
Special research grants	23,141,000	27,775,000	15,482,000
Competitive research grants	16,320,000	17,000,000	21,500,000
Animal health research grants	5,760,000	5,760,000	0
Total cooperative research	221,216,000	244,949,000	231,715,000
Extension service	315,702,000	328,654,000	287,082,000
Department of Commerce			
Sea grant program	35,000,000	35,000,000	0
Defense Department, basic research	663,500,000	779,000,000	850,000,000
Department of Energy			
General science	529,360,000	535,358,000	645,250,000
University research	253,000,000	266,000,000	292,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency			
Research and development	154,316,000	119,000,000	111,669,000
Department of Interior, basic research	74,000,000	88,000,000	89,000,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, university research	185,600,000	193,200,000	197,000,000

	Fiscal 1982 Actual	Fiscal 1983 Estimated	Fiscal 1984 Requested
Health professions			
Health professions education:			
Financial distress grants for minority institutions	$ 7,870,000	$ 8,086,000	$ 5,600,000
Nursing programs	50,586,000	48,523,000	13,228,000
Aid to disadvantaged students	16,743,000	17,240,000	18,188,000
Student loans	21,000,000	8,235,000	0
Public health	9,000,000	9,000,000	5,000,000
Primary care/family medicine training	50,782,000	54,252,000	43,214,000
Area health education centers	18,000,000	18,000,000	15,000,000
Total health professions education	175,000,000	172,000,000	116,506,000
National Health Service Corps	88,360,000	96,578,000	96,046,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	42,813,000	11,042,000	0
Health research and training			
Mental-health research	143,787,000	158,300,000	172,133,000
Mental-health training	57,491,000	35,453,000	15,527,000
Drug-abuse research	41,026,000	46,999,000	56,160,000
Drug-abuse training	3,593,000	891,000	973,000
Alcoholism research	23,337,000	33,281,000	45,790,000
Alcoholism training	2,086,000	1,086,000	1,202,000
Centers for Disease Control:			
Occupational safety & health research	53,008,000	49,545,000	52,288,000
Occupational safety & health training	5,913,000	5,760,000	0
Health services research	16,092,000	16,416,000	17,949,000
Arts and humanities			
Institute of Museum Services	12,240,000	10,800,000	11,520,000
National Endowment for the Arts	143,456,000	144,108,000	125,000,000
National Endowment for the Humanities:			
Education programs	12,825,000	14,301,000	13,000,000
Fellowship programs	15,050,000	13,405,000	13,000,000
Research programs	20,135,000	16,555,000	14,800,000
General programs	16,057,000	25,112,000	15,350,000
State programs	20,329,000	20,329,000	15,990,000
Challenge grants	20,736,000	16,864,000	16,500,000
Treasury matching grants	8,064,000	11,064,000	10,570,000
Total N.E.H.	130,560,000	135,447,000	112,200,000
National Historical Publications and Records Commission	1,426,000	5,223,000	558,000
Civil Rights			
Commission on Civil Rights	12,318,000	11,981,000	12,180,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	144,739,000	147,432,000	155,300,000
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	42,555,000	43,815,000	47,393,000
Miscellaneous			
Peace Corps	105,000,000	109,000,000	108,500,000
VISTA	17,654,000	13,661,000	1,953,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting *	172,000,000	137,000,000	130,000,000
U.S. Information Agency educational and cultural exchanges	99,943,000	126,756,000	129,300,000
Veterans' education and training	1,850,190,000	1,526,860,000	1,219,374,000

* Budget also requests rescinding $45-million from the fiscal 1983 appropriation, which would be spent in fiscal 1985.

CHRONICLE SURVEY

Faculty Salaries in 1982-83

Averages According to Age

	Public			Private			All		
	Average salary	1-year gain	Proportion of 56-to-65 average	Average salary	1-year gain	Proportion of 56-to-65 average	Average salary	1-year gain	Proportion of 56-to-65 average
Ph.D-granting universities									
35 or under	$22,128	12.8%	62%	$23,012	12.1%	55%	$22,437	12.5%	59%
36 to 45	27,916	7.9%	78%	28,038	10.9%	68%	27,959	8.9%	74%
46 to 55	31,576	6.0%	88%	33,145	9.1%	80%	32,125	7.1%	85%
56 to 65	35,870	6.1%	100%	41,515	8.4%	100%	37,846	6.9%	100%
Institutions granting other graduate degrees									
35 or under	19,647	8.7%	64%	19,908	10.8%	72%	19,687	9.1%	65%
36 to 45	24,650	6.6%	80%	23,515	9.2%	85%	24,477	6.9%	81%
46 to 55	27,651	5.6%	90%	24,584	8.3%	89%	27,185	5.9%	90%
56 to 65	30,640	10.9%	100%	27,655	7.8%	100%	30,186	10.5%	100%
Institutions granting only the bachelor's degree									
35 or under	—	—	—	17,674	9.2%	69%	17,674	9.2%	69%
36 to 45	—	—	—	21,409	8.9%	84%	21,409	8.9%	84%
46 to 55	—	—	—	24,076	7.8%	95%	24,076	7.8%	95%
56 to 65	—	—	—	25,452	9.4%	100%	25,452	9.4%	100%
2-year colleges									
35 or under	19,986	7.1%	72%	—	—	—	19,986	7.1%	72%
36 to 45	24,015	5.9%	88%	—	—	—	24,015	5.9%	88%
46 to 55	26,498	5.3%	97%	—	—	—	26,498	5.3%	97%
56 to 65	27,321	5.6%	100%	—	—	—	27,321	5.6%	100%
All institutions									
35 or under	20,442	9.6%	65%	20,699	11.0%	62%	20,509	10.0%	64%
36 to 45	25,497	6.8%	81%	25,032	10.1%	74%	25,376	7.7%	79%
46 to 55	28,556	5.7%	91%	28,558	8.6%	85%	28,557	6.4%	89%
56 to 65	31,327	7.8%	100%	33,651	8.6%	100%	31,934	8.0%	100%

Comparisons by Tenure Status

	4-year public		2-year public		All public		4-year private		All 4-year		All public and private	
	Average salary	1-year gain	Average salary	1-year gain	Average salary	1-year gain	Average salary	1-year gain	Average salary	1-year gain	Average salary	1-year gain
Ph.D.-granting universities												
Tenured	$31,610	7.3%	—	—	$31,610	7.3%	$33,004	9.5%	$32,098	8.1%	$32,098	8.1%
Nontenured (tenure track)	22,294	7.1%	—	—	22,294	7.1%	22,529	12.8%	22,376	9.0%	22,376	9.0%
Not on tenure track	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions granting other graduate degrees												
Tenured	27,097	7.7%	—	—	27,097	7.7%	25,562	8.6%	26,864	7.8%	26,864	7.8%
Nontenured (tenure track)	19,902	8.0%	—	—	19,902	8.0%	19,660	9.4%	19,865	8.0%	19,865	8.0%
Not on tenure track	19,810	8.0%	—	—	19,180	8.0%	20,838	7.7%	19,432	7.8%	19,432	7.8%
Institutions granting only the bachelor's degree												
Tenured	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,302	9.1%	$26,302	9.1%	26,302	9.1%
Nontenured (tenure track)	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,903	8.1%	18,903	8.1%	18,903	8.1%
Not on tenure track	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total												
Tenured	29,110	7.5%	$24,035	5.7%	27,632	6.7%	29,391	9.2%	29,165	7.8%	28,091	7.6%
Nontenured (tenure track)	20,969	7.6%	18,545	9.7%	20,263	8.1%	20,806	10.8%	20,937	8.2%	20,405	8.8%
Not on tenure track	—	—	19,177	8.0%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable or data insufficient for reliable estimate.

Note: Survey data are based on responses of 4,235 faculty members who offered courses from the fall of 1980 through the fall of 1982. To include faculty members newly hired, the sample was drawn from faculty lists that were revised in September, 1982. Averages are for salary only. Extra earnings, fringe benefits, and the value of contributed services are not included. All salaries are adjusted to a nine-month basis. Data are weighted to represent faculty members at colleges and universities of all types except law and medical schools, proprietary institutions, private two-year colleges, and colleges with fewer than 500 students. Data also are weighted according to the distribution of faculty members in each of eight discipline groups: arts, business and economics, engineering, humanities, physical education, science and mathematics, social sciences, and vocational education.

Technical inquiries about the survey design and sampling techniques should be addressed to John Minter Associates, P.O. Box 107, Boulder, Colo. 80306.

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

Appeals Court Cites 'Fair Use' Guidelines in Copyright Ruling

LOS ANGELES

Pointing to controversial standards that limit classroom use of copyrighted materials, a federal appeals court has ruled that a teacher cannot copy substantial portions of protected works without permission of the copyright owner.

The decision, by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, marks the first time a federal court has relied principally on a set of voluntary guidelines governing the "fair use" of copyrighted materials for educational purposes. The standards, adopted in 1976 by a group of publishers and educators, allow "multiple" copies to be made if they meet certain requirements for "brevity," "spontaneity," and "cumulative effect."

Some educators—especially officials in higher education—have argued that the guidelines are too restrictive.

Because the guidelines are not part of federal law, which covers fair use only in general terms, courts are not required to consider them.

In the Ninth Circuit case, Shirley Rowley, a high-school teacher of home economics in the San Diego Unified School District, claimed she did not have to seek permission—or pay royalty fees—to photocopy portions of a book on cake decorating that she wanted to use in her class.

A U.S. district court had agreed with her in 1980 that photocopying for non-commercial educational purposes is an acceptable fair use. But the Ninth Circuit ruled, 3 to 0, that educational photocopying is not "automatically" allowable. Noting that Ms. Rowley had copied nearly half of a protected work, the court held that such "wholesale" copying, regardless of its educational purposes, exceeded fair use.

Two years ago, in a case now pending before the Supreme Court, the Ninth Circuit ruled that home videotaping constitutes copyright infringement.

Ms. Rowley reportedly does not plan to appeal the ruling in her case to the Supreme Court. Settlement terms will be decided by the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California.

According to the guidelines adopted in 1976, educators should not copy more than 10 per cent of a work without permission or use the copies repeatedly from term to term.

Debate over the guidelines has become more heated in recent weeks since nine publishers sued New York University and several of its professors for copyright infringement.

The appeals court's decision "strengthens the concept that educators can't just blanketly say that their copying is fair use," said Allan Wittman, chairman of the Association of American Publishers' copyright committee.

Because fair-use questions are complex, he said, the case also highlights the need for colleges and universities to adopt policies that encourage professors to follow copyright regulations. "Professors don't know what the boundaries are," said Mr. Wittman, who is also president of the Professional Books Division of Macmillan Publishing Company.

—STACY E. PALMER

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